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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST.
Barometer 29.00.

March 1, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 50° 2 p.m. 51°
Humidity : 85 " 85 "

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

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March 1, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 50° 2 p.m. 57°
Humidity : 59 " 41 "

7599 日人初月日

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1917.

四月三日英港三月一號

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

Mentioned for Valuable War Services.

London, February 26. The Gazette mentions the valuable services, in connection with the war, of the following Hongkong Volunteers:

Lieut.-Colonel A. Chapman. Armorer-Sergt. G. W. Avanell.
Major G. H. Wakeman. Sergt.-Majr F. L. Cooke.
Surgeon-Mjr G. B. Black. Sergt.-Majr (Lieut.) W. Higby.
Captain E. J. Barrett. Sergt.-Major G. W. Kynoch.
Captain G. K. Hall-Bronson. Q'tr.-Master-Sgt. E. W. Dawson.
Captain G. P. Lammet. Sergt. H. F. Haines.
Captain W. Russell. Sergt. W. J. Hill.
Lieut. R. Hall.

The names are also mentioned of Captain L. E. Canning, of the Shanghai Volunteers, and Major W. S. Nathan.

[The above list is given as received by cable. The only doubtful name is that of Captain E. J. Barrett, who is possibly Captain Barrett of Shanghai, who is now at the Front.]

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S BOMBAST.

Accuses President Wilson of Unprecedented Conduct.

London, February 27.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, speaking in the Reichstag, the Chancellor said he had not been tempted to follow the example of hostile leaders and to make promises and detailed conditions regarding peace which were unproductive and precarious. "The German aim," he added, "is to terminate the war by a lasting peace, which grants us reparation for all wrongs suffered, and guarantees existence in the future to a strong Germany." He characterised the Allies' reply to the peace proposals as a document of barbarian hatred; a jeer which was more rude and more presumptuous than any sensible person could have imagined.

The Chancellor, continuing, asserted that Germany had tried as much as possible to alleviate neutral-shipping difficulties owing to the establishment of the barred zones, and was attempting to supply neutrals with coal and iron. All these difficulties were caused by England's tyranny on the sea. He said:—"We will and shall break this enslavement of all non-English trade," and declared that the decision in regard to the barred zone is irrevocable. "We are fighting for the freedom of the oceans which will also be most advantageous to neutrals."

The Chancellor accused President Wilson of brazenly breaking off relations with Germany, and said Mr. Gerard only communicated the decision to the Foreign Secretary verbally and then asked for passports. He (the Chancellor) declared that the procedure adopted was without precedent, and he was forced, in the absence of official documents, to rely on Reuter's version of President Wilson's message to Congress on February 3. He had registered a protest against the President's arguments.

THE DUTCH SINKINGS.

Officers' Story of the Submarining.

London, February 26.

Officers of the torpedoed Dutch steamer Emdam, interviewed in London, state that simultaneously with the submarine's order for the vessel to stop a torpedo was fired, just missing the Emdam's stern. The captain, replying in the darkness to the peremptory command to quit the ship, said:—"We are for the Dutch Government." The only answer was "five minutes." The submarine was exceptionally large, and had two guns mounted on her. "We had to leave everything behind, even the ship's papers. We drifted in boats for twelve hours, thinly clad, and were then picked up by a British vessel at six in the morning. The submarine commander made the officers of another Dutch boat take the bombs to destroy the Emdam, but first of all they pillaged for wine and food."

The newspapers express horror at the outrage and sympathy with the Dutch nation, but emphasise that the Dutch victims placed their reliance on German promises and disregarded the protection of the British Admiralty. They are of opinion that Germany is exploiting Holland because of her anxiety to keep out of the war, and are turning the screw to see how much their victim will stand. They are possibly seeking to make an excuse for a piratical raid on Holland.

The newspapers point out that neutrals, Scandinavia included, must now see the mistake of not finding a basis for a common defence against the bigand Empire. They also speculate on the attitude of the United States, but do not expect any action therefrom.

THE ADVANCE IN FRANCE.

British Still Pushing Forward.

London, February 27.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—We further progressed and captured Le Barque.

We occupied Ligny and established ourselves in the western and northern defences of Puisieux au Mont.

We conducted a raid to the south-west of Lens and also to the east of Armentieres. On a half mile front we entered three lines of trenches and considerably damaged the defences.

THE BRITISH SUCCESSES.

Congratulations from President Poincaré.

London, February 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that President Poincaré has sent a telegraphic message to King George congratulating him on the splendid British successes in France and at Kat el Amara.

THE RE-OPENING OF THE DUMA.

London, February 28.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Duma has re-assembled. There were a few street demonstrations, which were dispersed.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE LAONIA OUTRAGE.

Two American Ladies Die of Exposure.

London, February 28.

The two American ladies, victims of the Laconia, were among seven who died of exposure out of the twenty-one occupants of a water-logged boat.

A priest on board stated that the boat hit the Laconia's stern when being lowered. Planks burst asunder and the boat drifted without oars or rudder, with water up to the gunwales, from ten at night to three in the following afternoon. Everybody crowded into the bows and stern. Waves washed some overboard, while others, including an American negro, died, and were thrown into the sea, as the weight of their bodies would have endangered the water-logged boat.

While the priest was giving this interview, a lady by his side was sobbing bitterly. She is an actress coming to England to be married, and she saw her fiance die in the boat.

"An Overt Act."

London, February 28.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, official despatches confirm the deaths of Americans on the Laconia, thus establishing an overt act. It is regarded as another Lusitania case. President Wilson and the State Department officials consider that no steps should be taken until Congress acts.

President Wilson's request for authority to arm merchantmen, and the sinking of the Laconia, will hasten the action of Congress. Committees of both Houses have been busy re-drafting the Bill, but it is now expected that they will acquiesce in the Government's wish that the Bill be passed practically without change.

More Details of the Sinking.

London, February 28.

One hundred and sixty-five of the crew of the Laconia have crossed from Dublin to Liverpool. The majority of them had previously been torpedoed on the Franconia.

Further stories by the survivors confirm the statement that the vessel was twice torpedoed. She was first hit in the stern. The captain ordered that all lights should be turned on to facilitate the escape of the passengers and crew. The vessel listed and then righted, afterwards sinking slowly. The submarine reappeared and fired a torpedo at the engine room though the boats were close by and were quite visible. In a blaze of electricity the Laconia sank immediately. The captain and several officers had to take to the water and swim.

Subsequently the submarine bobbed upstream of a boat crowded with women and children and demanded the captain. They received an evasive answer and finally vanished.

The steward kept the occupants of one boat alive with imitations of Harry Lauder and other comedians, forcing them all to take up the chorus till they were picked up.

A SKIPPER COMPLIMENTED.

London, February 28.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Bordeaux, the reception of the Orleans was most enthusiastic. The Prefect, heading other notable persons, boarded the vessel and, addressing the captain said:—"Your courageous action is tantamount to a defeat of the modern barbarians." A procession was formed and escorted the captain and crew to luncheon at the Town Hall, crowds cheering and throwing flowers.

[The first part of this message is not to hand:—E.H.K.T.]

MORE SINKINGS.

London, February 28.

Additional week-end sinkings of the following steamers are announced:—Beneficent, Ler, Flacon, Grenadier, Longhurst, Trojan Prince (British). The captain and six of the crew of the Grenadier were killed. The total tonnage amounts to about 14,000.

DEARER NEWSPAPERS.

London, February 26.

The Daily Mail has announced that it will increase its price to a penny, and an announcement in the Observer states that the price of that paper henceforth will be two pence.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on as Extra].

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE COMMAND OF THE FLEET.

London, February 27.

Photographs published show that Rear Admiral Sir Charles Madden is Second in Command of the Grand Fleet and that Rear Admiral Sir William Pakenham commands the battle cruiser fleet.

U.S. AN ARMED NEUTRALITY.

London, February 27.

President Wilson's speech foreshadowed that his action will probably be a declaration of armed neutrality. The Bill mentioned on February 27 as being introduced into the House of Representatives, provides for a special bond issue of one hundred million dollars.

THE LAONIA VICTIMS.

London, February 27.

It transpires that eight out of the nine missing from the Laconia died in a boat, from exposure.

There were six Americans among the passengers and fifteen in the crew of the Laconia, who were all saved except two ladies, who were buried at sea.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

FOR AGRICULTURAL WORK.

London, February 27.

In the House of Commons, Sir R. Winfrey announced that the War Office proposed to supply 30,000 soldiers for agricultural work, whereof 15,000 would be temporarily released from the Home Defence army for Spring cultivation, while others would work under military control.

A SLUR WIPE OUT.

London, February 27.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon read a telegram from General Maude stating that on the morning of Feb. 26 the cavalry and infantry moved westward in pursuit of the retreating enemy. Strong Turkish rearguards supported by artillery occupied a trench position fifteen miles west north-west of Kut, evidently covering the withdrawal from Baghlah. After an intense bombardment our infantry assaulted the enemy's position and obtained a footing therein while our cavalry operated round the Turkish northern flank. At least sixty prisoners, with numerous flocks, equipment and stores, were captured.

Our aeroplanes bombed a pontoon bridge up the stream with the result that the tow slipped and the pontoon floated down stream beyond Kut. Lord Curzon added that it was evident that the scene of operations had shifted considerably up stream beyond Kut and that the success announced yesterday had been followed up.

It was believed that several thousand prisoners had been taken. It was clear that the slur on our arms, if that phrase was applicable, caused by the events of last year, was now entirely wiped out. (cheers.)

HUNCHBACK'S LIFE ON OCEAN LINER.

How Kehrhan was Detected on the High Seas.

Wearing a dark blue suit and a seaman's jersey, Ferdinand Louis Kehrhan, the hunchback who escaped from Islington Internment Camp on November 18, appeared before the Liverpool stipendiary recently and told the story of his flight to New York and his return under arrest.

There were two charges against Kehrhan.

The first was that of

embarking as a passenger board

a Liverpool liner without per-

mission of the alien authorities

on December 6, and the second

of embarking on the liner without

having a photographic passport.

He pleaded not guilty, and smiled genially while the case against him was being related to the Court. Some of the details have already appeared in our columns.

It was now stated that the

prisoner on the liner spoke to

Kehrhan about his position on

board, and that prisoner gave

various explanations, which turned

out to be untrue. At New

York the matter was mentioned

to the British Consul-General at

New York, and after some inquiry

Kehrhan was brought back to

England.

Evidence was given by the

shipping master for the company

that a man, who gave the name

of William Farrell, a British

subject, signed on as a trimmer.

The purser, Robert Edwards,

said that on December 11, two

days out from Liverpool, he had

his attention drawn to prisoner,

and recognised him from pictures

as the man who escaped from the

internment camp. Witness let

him go on working until a

day before the vessel reached

New York. When asked to write

his name, prisoner signed Wil-

liam Farrell (not Farrell), which

did not agree with the signatures

in the discharge books that were

in prisoner's possession. Witness

told him he would be locked up,

because witness had heard he

was going to desert the ship in

New York. Later prisoner signed

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PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1916, under new proprietress and Management. The Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light and Fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to

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NOTICE.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

GENERAL NEWS.

Australian Forestry Commission. The Sydney Government Gazette, has announced approval of the appointment of Mr. Holman (Premier) and Mr. Ashford (Minister for Lands), as honorary assistant Commissioners of Forestry. Mr. R. Dalrymple Hay is Chief Commissioner. The appointments of Messrs. Holman and Ashford are only temporary.

New Chinese Consul for Philippines.

It is reported that the Chinese Government intends to transfer the present Consul-General in the Philippine Islands to another post, and to appoint Mr. Kwei Chih, the Consul in New Zealand, as his successor. Mr. Kwei Chih returned to Peking recently. Formerly he was professor in the Peiyang University of Tientsin.

American Shell Contract for British Firms.

The awarding of a U.S. Navy Department contract to Hatfields of Sheffield, a British corporation, whose bid for armour-piercing shells beat all the American bids, both for price and time of delivery, has aroused opposition in Congress against allowing Government contracts for supplies to be awarded to any foreign firms. A resolution, designed to make such foreign contracts illegal, has been introduced into the House.

Chinese Premium Bonds.

The Sin Hui Savings Bank has submitted a memorial to the Ministry of Finance requesting that a sum of \$600,000 be issued to meet the expenses of the third drawing of the Premium Bonds which were sold three years ago. In reply a Despatch has been issued by the Ministry sanctioning the expenditure, and the said Bank has been instructed to apply to the Ministry on April 1 for the amount.—Peking Daily News.

Control of Chinese arsenals.

Some of the Chinese arsenals have hitherto been under the control of the provincial authorities, while others have been directly controlled by the Ministry of War in Peking. This division of control leads to much irregularity in administration in the methods of manufacture and in the products turned out. The Ministry of War therefore now proposes to place all the arsenals of this country under the control of the Ministry so as to introduce uniformity in the matter of military supplies. A memorandum on this subject has been submitted by the Ministry of War to the Cabinet Office.—Peking Daily News.

Canadian Artist's Death.

Mr. Philip Boileau, the New York artist noted for his delineations of types of American girls, died on January 18 of pneumonia at his residence. He had been ill only since his return from his country home on Long Island five days previously. The artist was nursed constantly by his wife, who was his model for several drawings. It had been Mr. Boileau's habit for several years to take barefoot walks in the early morning on the lawn of his Long Island estate. This is believed to have resulted in a severe cold, which preceded the attack of pneumonia. Mr. Boileau was 53 years old. He was the son of a French baron and was born at Quebec.

Macao Demarcation.

The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has just dispatched an important document to the Kwangtung authorities informing them that a Demarcation Committee will be organised in Peking in March next for the purpose of settling all outstanding demarcation questions between China and France, Great Britain and Portugal. The question of Macao demarcation will then be taken up, so the Kwangtung Governor is requested to send a complete set of filed documents on the question to the Ministry. The Governor is also requested to appoint an official, either in charge of the matter as delegate to Peking to participate in the discussion of this question.

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GENERAL NEWS.

The Lyons Fair. The Committee of the Lyons Fair has found it necessary, owing to unforeseen difficulties caused by the present excessive cold weather in France, to postpone the opening of the Fair to the 18th of March next. It was originally intended, it will be remembered, to open the Fair on March 1. It is very gratifying to learn that the Fair this year is on a much more extended scale than last year's, surpassing in size and importance the somewhat similar Fair at Leipzig.

Sugar Refinery in Chosen. As already reported, a project has recently been conceived by some representative business men in Tokyo and Chosen to establish a sugar refinery at Pyongyang. A Tokyo telegram now reports that the promoters of the undertaking met for a conference recently, and elected Mr. R. Fujisawa as Chairman of the Organization Committee. Decision was then reached that 35,000 shares out of the total 100,000 shares would be taken up by the promoters.

German Prisoners in Osaka. With regard to the proposed removal of the German prisoners of war interned in Osaka to Nishima, Hiroshima prefecture, it is reported that the military authorities have decided to carry out the removal on the 18th instant. All the German prisoners in Osaka, numbering 544, will be entrained at Umeda station on the morning of the day in question, arriving at Ujina the following morning. All the personal effects of the prisoners will be carried to the new camp at Nishima.

Effect of Tobacco and Cinemas on Eyes. At the annual meeting of Dumbarton Eye Dispensary, Dr. N. Gordon Cluckie read his annual report, which showed the total number of eye cases treated by him during the year was 293, an increase of 75 over the previous year. In his experience, he said one of the most unsuspected and common causes of disease was the improper use of tobacco. The picture house was also a source of eye trouble, and many, especially the young, suffered from headache and aching eyes as a result of exposure to cinematograph films.

Ex-Pugilist's House Burgled. A New York message of January 14 states that thieves have broken into the home of James J. Corbett, former heavy-weight pugilistic champion, at Bayside, Long Island. The fact that the intruders had been sleeping in Corbett's beds, drinking his wines, eating his food and helping themselves to his silverware was discovered. Corbett was in the West on a vandals trip. His wife had been staying at a New York hotel while he was away, and the home had been unoccupied since his departure, ten weeks previously. The value of the loot exceeded \$5,000.

"O" and Sunday. Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, speaking at the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, recently said that he had been handed a parcel of leaflets indicating the sins of which his bishop desired him to repent. Neglect of Sunday observance was one. "I do not play golf on Sunday," he said, "and I detest the week end habit, but I cannot see how Sabbath-breaking can be considered in any degree to have brought about this war. My bishop has no temptation to play golf on the Sabbath as he is too busy on that day."

Fish Breeding in Australia. The Commonwealth Chief Secretary has received a report from one of his officers that for the first time in the history of the State, eggs of the Murray cod have been artificially stripped from the fish, fertilized, hatched, and the fry reared until fit for liberation. Eggs of the golden perch were similarly treated, and the fry hatched. The attainment of this result will render practicable, at comparatively small cost, the stocking of all suitable dams, weirs, and reservoirs, and the restocking of depleted rivers, with fresh water food fish, of perhaps as great an economic value as any in the world.

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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

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THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 2nd March,

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commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at "Ardthiel, No. 119 the Peak
(Plantation Road.)

A Quantity of Valuable
Household Furniture
(Full partulars from catalogue)

Also

1 American ice chest.
1 Damp proof Cigar Safe.

And

A Quantity of plants in pots
and maiden hair ferns

On view from Thursday, the
1st March, at 2.30 p.m.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 6th March,

1917,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising—

Teak hatstand, chesterfield couches, easy chairs, teak flower stands, marble clocks, blackwood & teak overmantels, engravings, ornaments, etc. etc.

Fine teak extension dining table & chairs, teak sideboards & dinner waggons with bevelled mirrors, dinner services, E. P. glassware, etc. etc.

Teak double bedstead, teak wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, teak dressing tables, washstands, toilet crockery, etc. etc.

Also

1 Grand Piano by Collard & Collard.

On view from Tuesday, the

5th March, 1917.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Auctioneer.

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FURNISHED ROOMS,
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board. Electric Light and Bells,
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Mess, 74 Punjabis, Kowloon.

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LOLLO yawl-rigged, 7½ h.p.
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Imperial Bouquet per	100	55.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
" "	50	2.35
" "	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
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Yildiz	25	1.10
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Superfine	20	.75
" "	100	2.40
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GREAEO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

The Graeco-Egyptian Tobacco Store has always in stock, from all the
chief Egyptian manufacturers, fresh stocks, such as Nestor, Cleopatra,
N. D. Tocino, M. Malabarino, Dalmatia, Sicily, Arca, Majorca, Valencia,
Spanish Tabacero Brothers, Westminster Special, etc.

POPULAR PRICES.

PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM:
III.

(Continued from Page 4.)

Assisting the Chief should be between twenty and thirty Commissioners of Trade. These gentlemen should not be officials; they should not be civil servants; and they should be engaged on ordinary commercial contracts of five years each, renewable at option on both sides. A Board of Commerce should be founded in London to advise the Minister on all matters pertaining to Great Britain, and this Board might well contain a representative from a Miners' Union, a Seaman's Union, a Steelworkers' Union, two or three representatives from Manufacturers' Associations, a Banker, a Merchant, and two or more of the Trade Commissioners Home on Leave; and, whatever its composition in other respects, it should contain about 25 per cent. of workers' representatives, 25 per cent. of shipping and seamen's representatives, 25 per cent. of merchantile representatives and 25 per cent. of men who live abroad and know foreign requirements.

The Trade Commissioners should have offices in every great market in the world; they should not be tied down to their offices, but should be free to travel over their districts, investigating trade and openings for business; and they should have well-organized offices capable of getting out the necessary reports immediately the matter reaches them, so that manufacturers should have the benefit of information within the first two mails of its reaching the Commissioner's District Head Office. The Foreign Office should not be permitted to edit such reports, or to withhold any of the information contained therein, as is the case to-day; nor should it be necessary for Consuls and others to depend on merchants and others for news of contracts opening, for no one gives away any information he can use himself. Taking the East, there should be one Commissioner at Saigon with Indo-China as his territory; one at Canton with Kwangtung, Fukien, Kwangsi, Yunnan and Kweichow, as his territory; one at Shanghai with Chekiang, Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Hupeh, Hunan and Anhui as his territory; one at Tientsin with Chihli, Shansi, Shantung, Manchuria and Korea as his district, and a sub-commissioner at Chungking who would look after Szechuan, and the Yangtze above Ichang, Shensi, Northern Yunnan and Kweichow. One Commissioner should also be at Yokohama, and one at Omsk in Siberia, with perhaps one or two sub-commissioners at other points in Siberia, and one for Java and the Islands. This would give six commissioners and three juniors for the whole of the far East—or a potential buying market of at least six hundred million souls.

To be efficient these must be well paid, and no Commissioner should receive less than £1,000 per annum, with £500 travelling allowance, and another £500 for entertaining expenses. The Juniors should receive from £500 for Assistant-in-Office to £750 for acting Commissioner, with suitable allowances. No commissionedman should be employed for typing, filing, etc., but Eurasian clerks and book-keepers should be used, together with modern office appliances and systems. The system of distribution of these Trade Offices might be left over, but if one were put in France, one in Middle Europe, one in Spain, one in Italy, two in Russia, one in Scandinavia, one in the Atlantic States, one in Middle and another in Western America, one in Mexico, one in Chili, one in Peru, two in Brazil, one in the Argentine and two in Africa, we should at least have the foundation of a trade service that would bring four-fifths of the world's inhabitants within the scope of our Intelligence Departments. The greatest governing Colonies, the Crown Colonies and India have not been considered in this scheme, as we have means at our disposal of making economic/political arrangements with them that should permit of our safeguarding our trade with them at the foreigner's expense if necessary.

The Ministry of Trade should have control of everything now under Trinity House, the Board of Trade and the Consular and trade portion of the Foreign Office service. It should not be dominated or under any department or service other than its own. The Minister should have power to frame apprenticeship laws, to bring forward legislation to educate (technically and commercially) the young, to arbitrate in strikes and lock-outs, to co-ordinate production with requirements, to obtain cohesive working between the foreign, commercial and financial policy of the Government, to educate the working classes in practical economy, and generally to do everything possible to organise the nation for the economic strife, even as it is now organised, for military action.

Responsibility should be taught to every working unit of the British people: Everything possible should be done to make the people feel that England is something more than a name—that to English means that one is a member of a family bent on proving to the world the soundness of its ideals; to make the Englishman abroad feel that he is not alone, but is being watched and helped and protected as other nationalities are; to make our merchants and bankers feel that they owe more to England than they can ever repay, and that all must band together as one concrete whole (or go under); to make our work people feel that, by their efforts, the whole fabric of our Empire and being hangs, and to make our manufacturers realise that upon them and upon their efforts depends the economic well-being of all our race.

Let us so order our Government that we shall feel that we alone are not the only ones responsible; that, if we have to pay the penalty for sins of omission and commission, so also do those above us; and let us by every means in our power endeavour to enlarge our outlook on life and the outlook of those at Home who make up our country. If this be done, then much of the pettiness, much of the meanness and its attendant misery, will pass from us. The war's ending will not mean a new Heaven and a new earth, as some seem to imagine. We have had to leave many of our cherished ideals behind us during the past two years; we have had to make many sacrifices; can we not then make still more for the general good, or must we relapse into the old rut, our horizons bounded by the old shibboleths and by our bank balances?

A Ministry of Commerce, founded and headed by broad-minded men who are capable of a worldwide outlook and of sympathy with the workers will not change the face of life in one or two decades; but it will do more to remove the numberless little frictions in life between the workers and manufacturers, and between these and the merchants and bankers, than any less comprehensive means; and it will afford the great mass of workers at Home a surer means of obtaining their share of the good things in life and of securing for themselves and our country that share of the world's trade that our sacrifices and losses entitle us to.

Among the lesser things that we must do to hold our trade position, the formation of a trade bank looms large. The writer is aware that such a bank has already been formed; but unfortunately the selfishness of one class towards the rest of England has crept in again, and has made the bank formed academic in principle and impossible in working. It is to have no powers to accept current accounts—although every German trade bank lived on its current accounts—in order not to compete with other banks; in other words, it has been allowed to come into being in name but not in fact; and, constituted as it is, it can never hope to hold its own against competitors.

Whilst we cannot teach patriotism to our merchants abroad in words, we can in deeds, and if the Chancellor of the Exchequer is hard up, a scheme might commend itself to him, of taxing British merchants abroad to the full of the British income tax if they deal in foreign manufactured articles that might equally well be bought from England, or

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST RECEIVED

FINEST QUALITY, RIPE AMERICAN APPLES.

PACKED BY THE BEST GROWERS.

SPLENDID FLAVOUR.**THE "PALISADE."**

Four Chinese Contractors at Law.

A dispute between contractors was heard by the Puisne Judge at the Summary Court this morning, the claim arising out of the erection of the open-air cinematograph theatre at Kowloon last summer. Two contractors of Yammati and Kowloon were suing two other contractors for \$597.50, being the balance due under a contract.

Mr. W. B. Hind appeared for plaintiffs and stated that his clients were sub-contractors, and defendants the original contractors. Defendants obtained the contract to build the "Palisade" open-air theatre, and they sub-let the contract to his clients. They had done the work, but had not received full payment.

Evidence was given by Mr. V. Daniels, who said he was one of the syndicate which had built the "Palisade" open-air cinematograph theatre last year. The defendants in this case were the contractors, and there had never been a complete settlement, because the work was never properly finished. He produced a letter from Mr. A. G. Hewitt, architect, indicating in what respects the work was not complete.

Questioned by Mr. Goldring for the defence, Mr. Daniels said that the original contract price was \$1,080, but that was later reduced to \$920.67, because only two-inch concrete was put in, instead of three-inch. As a matter of fact, the contractor had been paid \$895.17, which was made up of both cash and material. There was extra work done.

After some argument on the question of the interpretation of one clause in the contract, the case was adjourned *sine die*, the question of amount due in the meantime, to be dealt with by Mr. Hewitt, architect.

HARBOUR OFFICE EXAMINATIONS.

The following have passed examinations at the Harbour Office during February:

Master.—Messrs. H. D. Matthews, C. K. S. Lee, and W. J. Andrews.

First Mate.—Messrs. G. C. Monat, H. G. Ford, and W. E. Earle.

Second Mate.—Messrs. J. R. Ragg, and H. Tarby.

Second Class Engineer.—Messrs. A. W. Anchett, W. Niblock, G. A. Brown, and H. W. Hill.

SAKURA BEER

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.**HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

ANNUAL SHOW of Flowers and Vegetables, to be held in the Botanic Gardens.

THURSDAY,
the 8th March, at 2 to 6 P.M.
Admission \$1.00.

Lady May will present the Prize at 5 P.M.

FRIDAY,
the 9th March, at 10.30 to 3 P.M.
Admission 50 cents.
at 3 to 6 P.M.
Admission 20 cents.

The band of the 18th Punjab will play on the both days. Tea will be obtainable on the Ground.

A. NICOL.
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, 28th February, 1917.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of Members will be held on MONDAY, March, 5th at the room of the Jockey Club Annex, at 5.15 P.M.

LOST.

LAST, on February 19, a WHITE BULL, ERRIER PUP (dog) six months old; odd eyes; from No. 3, New Government Quarters, Wong-nie-hoong Road. Any person detaining the animal after this date will be prosecuted.—Inspector Wildin, Imports and Exports Office.

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\$20.00 each.

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550	{ The Ragtime Operas. Part I. Col. Revue Coy.
	" " " " 2 " "
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	" " " " 2 " "
588	{ Popular Songs. Vocal Gems. Part I. Col. Revue Coy.
	" " " " 2 " "
585	{ "Tina" Selection. Part I. London Theatre Orch.
	" " " " 2 " "
555	{ Sister Susie Marrying Tommy Atkins. Norworth. Give me a Tinkle on the Telephone.

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NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

OFF TO THE RACES.

Mr. P. S. Dixon Meets Many "China Hands."

The following extracts from a letter written by Mr. P. Sydenham Dixon, formerly of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, to Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, will no doubt be read with interest:

A line or two let you know that I am at present quartered in a dug-out somewhere on the Western Front and have, so far, managed to elude the intermittent shell-fire.

I crossed on Christmas Eve, along with about 600 other officers of all ranks, and of all sorts and sizes. In my journey to the dug-out I continually ran across "China hands". At one of the Transport Officers seized me by the hand and he turned out to be a fellow named Storrie, who used to be in Powell's. In the Transport was an R.A.M.C. captain who used to live at the Peak Hotel, and Hamilton of the China Light and Power. On the wharf at a man waved to me. He was Major Wakefield, whom I last saw on the Fall's verandah. In the club at I met Richardson of B. & S., who used to be in the Scouts Coy. In our mess at the Base I saw a lot of letters, with the Hongkong postmark, lying for Reggie Stokes. I left a note for him, but did not meet him, as he was away somewhere.

I was kept two days at the Base; we were kept at it all day doing bombing and bayonet-fighting.

I got orders to join the — and spent a whole day in the train, playing bridge in a cattle truck with some officers. At night I was billeted above a butcher's shop in a small French town. As neither the butcher's wife nor I spoke each other's language, our conversation was limited.

I reached our camp the following afternoon, and found that the battalion was about to move up to the trenches. Our march was about seven miles; we began by daylight, but finished up in darkness—with French guides directing us. The country looks somewhat curious; as every farm and church we passed had been smashed to pieces. All the peasants have fled from it, and the only things one meets are soldiers, Red Cross wagons, gun carriages, and lorries.

I share my dug-out with two officers. In private life, one is a Government Official from Kuala Lumpur, and the other is a London solicitor. There is just room to stand upright in the dug-out; we have three camp beds, and a table. After many gallant efforts, our orderlies managed to light a fire. The place is lit by candles all day, and one feels rather like a rabbit.

The men live in two adjoining dug-outs. I take my hat off, metaphorically, to Tommy Atkins every time I see him. He looks extraordinary in his tin helmet, his gas mask, and his very wimpy uniform; but he is always cheerful and seems ready for anything.

The feature, by my mind, of the new Army is its youth. One meets any amount of captains aged 20. Our General is 33, and was a Captain before the war. He lives in the cellar of a rather fine chateau. The place has escaped the universal shelling, as it is surrounded by trees. It dates from Louis XIV and has a splendid banqueting hall with coats of arms on its walls.

All day and all night—with intervals—one listens to the music of the big guns. No one is allowed to be without his gas mask along round him, and elaborate precautions are taken in case of a gas attack.

The life is not a bad one, and at times it has an extremely amusing side. We are always dirty, we are always flopping about in mud; and we usually sleep with our clothes on. One seems to get used to these discomforts, and, in spite of the damp, one feels extremely well. I get a lot of amusement out of it and wouldn't be missing it for anything. One meets so many types of men, and they seem to have come from all parts of the world.

An "au revoir" and every New Year wish to yourself and all in V. and G.

TROUBLE-SOME CHINESE CREW.

Mr. Jenkins' Boy Charged with Stealing a Watch.

At the Police Court this morning, the No. 2 boy employed by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, No. 3, The Peak, was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood with stealing a gold wristlet watch valued at £40, the property of his master.

It was stated that defendant was seen in the grandstand at the races by Detective Sergeant Cooke, and, on being asked who he was, produced two cards. One of these was shown in Court and proved to be a servant's pass for H. E. the Transport Officer's private stand. Sergeant Cooke asked him where he obtained the pass, and defendant took him to the weighing-in room, but could not find the person. Then defendant started fumbling with his wrist, which the detective immediately seized. The watch dropped, but was caught before it reached the ground. Defendant was then taken to the Police Station.

In the box, Mr. Jenkins said the watch was his property, but it had not been used for about two years. It was kept in a small jewel box, together with several rings, but these were all intact. The watch had not been missed, the first news witness having of it being when it was discovered on defendant. He had given defendant leave that afternoon to go to the races. Witness did not know anything about the card, but he thought defendant might have got that from next door, as he was very friendly with the servants there. Defendant was not on duty for him.

Defendant went into the box and said he took the watch when he went to the races because he wished to "see the time at which he would have to return to the house. His own watch was out of order, and he was afraid that if he did not take the time with him, he would not be able to get back in time to make the tea. The servant's pass which was found on him had been given him by H. E. the Governor's boy. He (defendant) had been in Hongkong a long time, and had never committed any offence. He had been employed at the Bishop's House. Defendant was discharged.

TO-DAY'S WEDDING.

Mr. Cyril Champkin—Miss C. G. Wilson.

A pretty wedding was solemnised at St. John's Cathedral this afternoon, the parties to the contract being Miss Constance Gwendoline Wilson, only child of Mr. John Bowell Guy Wilson, of Pakefield, Suffolk, who has just arrived from Home, and Mr. Cyril Champkin, younger son of Mr. James Hedges Champkin, of Eastbourne, Sussex. The bridegroom is a popular captain in the H.K.V.R. and manager of the local branch of the Mercantile Bank. The service was conducted by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. Evan Ormiston, was charmingly attired in a dress of Georgette, embroidered in silver over chiffon, and she was attended by Miss Angel Ormiston, and the Misses Joyce and Dorothy Hollyoak, who were attired in dresses of white net with yellow sashes. They wore white net hats, with true lover's knots in yellow panns, and each carried a basket of daffodils.

Lieutenant L. Murphy, H.K.V.R., acted as best man. The service was choral, the hymns played by Mr. Denman Fuller at the organ being "Thine for ever God of Love," and "O Perfect Love." A reception was held after the ceremony at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Evan Ormiston, Derrington, Peak Road, at which Mr. and Mrs. Champkin received the congratulations of many friends.

ORDERS DISOBEDIED AT ALEXANDRIA.

Soldiers and Police Called Out.

The story of how a British skipper and his officers were defied and threatened by a Chinese crew was told at the Marine Court before Commander C. W. Beckwith recently. The complaint was lodged by Captain R. C. Wilton, of the s.s. *Arosa*, against the No. 1 fireman of the ship and fourteen other seamen. They were charged with combining with other firemen, whilst at Alexandria, on November 16, to disobey the lawful commands of the Captain.

The Captain's story was that the ship arrived at Alexandria on November 15, and he received a notice warning him that none of the 41 Chinese crew were to land or go ashore. He sent for the Chief Officer and the Chief Engineer and gave them the necessary orders. The crew, led by the No. 1 fireman, refused to obey the orders, and maintained that they would go ashore, even if they were put in prison and thus delayed the ship. The No. 1 fireman became so insulting that witness had to send for the Provost Marshall, and when he came he was also insulted by the men. He considered it necessary to place an armed guard on the ship. On the evening of the 16th, the firemen again asked for passes to go ashore, and when told that the town was under military law, and that passes could not be issued, they all refused to leave the saloon in which they had assembled. Witness was eventually forced to leave—because of their threatening attitude. He went ashore and hailed a sentry, sending him for the Provost Marshall and an armed guard. On returning to the saloon, he found the men had gone, but they soon came back. When he went out onto the deck, they all followed him and threatened him. The other officers were summoned. Some Egyptian police wanted to arrest the men, but he decided to wait for the Provost Marshall. The Provost Marshall came with half a company of soldiers, all with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets. In the chart room, the No. 1 fireman said they were going ashore, and nobody would stop them. Knowing that he could get no more firemen at Alexandria, and wanting to get the ship along, as he was under Government orders, he suggested that it might be possible for the men to be given passes, and these were given the next day. Afterwards there was no trouble, but several times later he thought there was going to be. It was extremely uncomfortable to have such men as part of the crew.

Evidence was also given by the Chief Engineer, David Neven, who corroborated what the Captain had said. He had no complaints to make since, but he was never sure that his orders were going to be obeyed.

The No. 1 fireman and the other defendants denied the allegations, but his Worship sentenced the first defendant to ten weeks' hard labour and all the others to 28 days' hard labour, ordering them also to pay \$5 fine.

THE PROCESSION OF THE CROSS.

Next Sunday's Function at the Catholic Cathedral.

On March 4, the second Sunday of Lent, the annual outdoor Procession of the Cross will take place in the compound of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception at five o'clock in the afternoon. The Hongkong Police Reserve Band and a detachment of the N. 2 Company of the corps will take part.

We are informed that the Rev. Frans, of the Salesian Congregation, Macao, will preach in the Cathedral on the class of the function.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

The Attitude of Feng Kuo-chang.

Peking, Feb. 17.—Since the

delivery of the note to Germany there have been daily meetings of the Cabinet, but up to the present nothing definite has been settled. Owing to the opposition of Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang, to China breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany or to her participation nominally in the war on the side of the Allied Powers, and owing also to the growing pacifist movement in favour of the maintenance of neutrality by China regardless of the ruthless submarine warfare pursued by Germany and her Allies, the opinion begins to prevail that China will not move further until the United States has actually declared war against the Central European Powers. Marshal Feng has sent in a second telegram to the Government advising the adoption of a "wait and see" policy and as most Chinese politicians have no fixed policy either externally or internally, the situation is now more peaceful than it was a fortnight ago. One hears that some of the "Chenkuo," or politicians, who formerly advocated a break with the Central European Powers are gradually changing their opinions.

The Kuomintang leaders Wong Chen-ting and Wu Ching-lien have left for Nanking in connection with the crisis, in order to strengthen the movement against a break with Germany. Some Chinese papers which at one time advocated China entering the war against the Central European Powers are now changing their views.

According to reliable information, the Government is now only discussing what should be done if the note is ignored by Germany, and the question of China's entry in Peking shortly to take up his post as military adviser to the President. On the other hand, Mr. Wang Ta-hsieh special envoy to Japan, will leave Peking for Tokyo via Macao and Korea about the end of the month. The visits of these important officials to Tokyo and Peking are said to be connected with the new crisis because it is necessary for China to work jointly with her neighbour. Some Chinese vernacular papers urge the Central Government not to proceed further until the Japanese Government has expressed its definite opinion. The recent report from Tokyo that all the Japanese vernacular journals and official circles are in favour of China's rupture with Germany is not quite correct as the *Hoshi*, the *Nichi-nichi* and *Aichi* have all written unfavourably about the matter.

The *Takemoto* publishes a report that in a recent interview with the Japanese Charge d'Affaires, concerning China's attitude towards Germany, he expressed his approval and said that it was the right step to be taken by China and that such Japanese papers as had written adversely did not represent the true views of the Japanese nation.

Mr. Chang Chung-hsing, Chinese Minister to Japan, also reports that he saw Baron Motono on the 10th instant, to seek him for Japan's views and whether Japan could assist China in case of need, if diplomatic relations with Germany were broken off. In reply the Japanese Foreign Minister said that his Government would certainly assist China in the preservation of order as much as possible if there were a breach between Germany and China.

Mr. C. D. Moore.

A NEW ANTISEPTIC.

Discovery by a London Doctor.

The Medical Correspondent of the Times wrote on January 20:—

From the beginning of the war search has been made for the ideal antiseptic. This must satisfy two conditions—it must be powerful enough to kill the germs of infection in wounds, and yet be as harmless as possible to the tissues of the patient's body. In particular, it must be innocent to the white blood corpuscles—the leucocytes—they fight and kill the bacteria of the infection and contain a substance, tryptin, which, when liberated into the blood stream, lowers the power of the blood to destroy bacteria.

There is, therefore, on the one hand the blood fluid, with its antitryptic power preventing the growth of germs, and on the other the white blood corpuscles, able to attack the germs but containing tryptin. So long as the white blood corpuscles remained alive the combination of antitryptic fluid and tryptin containing corpuscle or "warrior cell" was ideal. But if the "warrior cell" was killed its tryptin escaped and neutralized the antitryptic power of the blood fluid, so making a good field for the germs of blood poisoning to work in.

One reason why the old antiseptics failed was that they tended to interfere with the "warrior" cells as well as the bacteria. What was wanted was a gun to kill bacteria only, and to spare the warrior cells and tissues generally, a drug in fact like Ehrlich's salvarsan (666), with definite and specific effect on bacteria, and on nothing else.

That such a drug has been discovered seems to be clear from the report of the work of Dr. Browning, Director of the Bland-Sutton Institute for Clinical Pathology, Middlesex Hospital, which has just been presented to the Medical Research Committee.

It is signed by Dr. Thornton, and Miss Gulbransen and is given in full in the *British Medical Journal*.

The drug is called "flavine" from its yellow colour. It kills the germs causing ordinary abscesses in solutions of one part in 200,000, but to stop the activities of the white blood corpuscles it is necessary to use a solution 400 times stronger, that is, one in 500. Carbolic acid, on the other hand, prevents the activities of white blood corpuscles in solutions of one part in 500, but will not kill germs until the strength of one part in 250 has been reached.

That is to say, in order to get a solution of carbolic acid which will kill germs it has to be made twice as strong as one which interferes with the good work of the white blood corpuscles, whereas "flavine" kills germs when it is 400 times weaker than the strength required to prevent the work of the white corpuscles.

The reports on the antiseptic are very encouraging. In a paper by Mr. Ligat the case is recorded of a man who had his leg amputated. "The patient came under my care with a very septic stump. It had been treated with eusol for three weeks, but showed no definite improvement in the suppulsive condition.

After four day's treatment with flavine the wound had entirely ceased to discharge." Eusol has proved a great help as an antiseptic in this war, yet it is interesting to note that, while it kills the germ referred to at 1 in 1,000 concentration, it interferes with the white blood corpuscles at 1 in 4,000. Thus long before it is strong enough to do its antiseptic work it has interfered with the work of the "warrior" cells.

Don't pat off taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills any longer. You may be nearer a collapse than you think. Few people know their endurance. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up, purify and put your blood in shape to properly nourish your exhausted overstrained nervous system. They contain no opiate or harmful drugs. They give strength not stimulation. Go to the nearest medicine dealer to-day and get a bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for \$1.50 or six bottles for \$8.00, and get them direct to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., 88, Seachrist Road, Shaughlin, New York, included postage.

It is reported that the Bank of Chosen is now contemplating the erection of a new and commodious office for the Dairiki branch, the estimate being put at between 200,000 yen and 400,000 yen. Work will probably be started as soon as a leading firm is found to manage the building.

PRIVATE O'HARA.

Japanese in a Sikh Regiment.

Private Harry O'Hara, a young Japanese journalist, who has worn the British khaki uniform on the Western front since the early days of the war, first as a Sikh and later as a member of the Middlesex Regiment, has a record unsurpassed in gallantry. He has returned to England wounded for the sixth time, and the ribbon of the Military Medal on his tunic testifies to his valour.

O'Hara has just left the Edmont Military Hospital with six gold badges on his left sleeve, and his cure is considered one of the most wonderful amongst the 2,000 patients. Broken shrapnel hit him in a score of places, and his doctor says that altogether he has the marks of nearly 70 wounds.

His own record of his injuries was given thus:

Oct. 19, 1914—Bullet in hand.

Nov. 19, 1914—Shell splinter in shoulder.

Jan. 25, 1915—Shrapnel; abdomen.

Mar. 21, 1915—Shell; shoulder and scalp.

Aug. 5, 1916—Shell splinter; head (damaging steel helmet).

Oct.—1916—Bite shot; chief injury arm.

When war broke out O'Hara was in India. "I felt impelled to enlist," he said "and I joined the Sikhs. I was really taken for an Indian. We came out in August, and went into the firing line in September."

Of the exploits which won his honour O'Hara would say nothing. "Just one of the things"—thus he summed up what had happened which officially counts for distinguished service. Again—"It was luck" or "I was duty"—That is all.

"Have I taken any prisoners?" he added. "Yes, it was my luck to march in one once. But I think he was a deserter. He was ready, with his hands up.

"After going to France in 1914 I was," remarked Private O'Hara, "transferred from the Sikhs to a Gurkha regiment. On this side it was recognised that I was Japanese, and not an Indian, and then I joined the Middlesex."

As to the future, his ambition turns to fresh flights. He is applying for admission to the Flying Corps. He holds an air pilot's certificate.

HAUL OF NINE REVOLVERS.

Evidence insufficient to convict defendants.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, three Chinese were charged with being in unlawful possession of nine revolvers and 400 rounds of ammunition on board a ship which has just arrived from Manila.

Detective Sergeant Pinsett stated that he found the weapons in the Chinese steamer store-room, which he opened with keys handed to him by one of the defendants. One of the revolvers and some of the ammunition was found on a shelf. On a shelf below, a basket was discovered, which contained eight revolvers and a quantity of ammunition. The revolvers were of the same calibre but by different manufacturers. When discovered, the second defendant said it was the chief cook's piggin, and he kept the keys. The cook was sent for, and he implicated the third man.

His Worship considered there was not sufficient evidence to convict any of the defendants, and they were discharged.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ss. TENYO MARU, from San Francisco, on Feb. 28.

Alton Miss B MacGrigor Mrs C

Araki H McGill Mrs E

Ball Dr & Mrs L L McCann Mr & Mrs

Bairstow Capt G B W D

Bart Mrs A L McCann Master J

Bottcher Mr & Mrs McCann

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

EDUCATION IN A DEMOCRACY.

British Burma Petroleum.

A circular to shareholders states that the above company's accounts for July were lost in the s.s. Arabia, early in November, and, therefore, it will be impossible to submit the report and accounts at the ordinary general meeting, which, to comply with the law, must be held this year (1916). It had been decided to formally assemble on December 28, and to adjourn until January 26. Duplicates of the lost accounts have now been received, and are immediately being dealt with. The directors hope to issue their report and accounts early in January, and in the meantime state that, according to advice received from the general manager in Burma, the results for the year to July 31 last show a considerable improvement over those for the previous twelve months.

Burma's Salt Imports.

During December, the large quantity of 15,260 tons of salt was imported into Burma as compared with 12,657 tons in December, 1915, and 8,600 tons in December, 1914. This brings the total imports for the nine months April-December to 41,750 tons as compared with 33,258 tons in 1915, and 58,845 in 1914. With the large imports in the first three months of 1916, the position should now be secure against any shortage for some time; but as will be seen, the imports are still below the 1914 figures. Prices are, of course, far higher; the average value per ton of December imports is Rs. 530, and of the nine months imports over Rs. 500, while in 1915 it was under Rs. 400 and in 1914 it only exceeded Rs. 200 by a small figure. Despite the large imports, the retail price is still high, the intermediate profits being very satisfactory for wholesale, broker and retailer, but the reverse for the consumer.

The Trade of Tsingtao.

H. M. Consul at Tsingtao (Mr. J. T. Pratt) reports that imports of piece goods into that port from the United Kingdom are probably decreasing. During the last few years cotton prints of Irianian manufacture have appeared in increasing quantities in the Tsingtao market. The trade in Chinese cotton prints is also increasing, while, owing to the recent influx of Japanese into Shantung, the competition of Japanese piece goods is even more severe in Tsingtao than in other parts of China. Prior to the war the only local firms handling general imports were German; these have now practically ceased doing business, with the result that, for the present, Tsingtao has ceased to be a centre for such trade. No British firms are established in Tsingtao except those handling special commodities, such as soap, oil, and cigarettes. Other goods for which there is a local demand, such as piece goods, medicines, &c., are purchased in Shanghai and Tientsin.

British Trade with Japan.

The Acting British Consul-General at Kobe (Mr. H. Horne) writes that imports from the United Kingdom into that port are steadily increasing; the value of such imports in January, 1916, was £257,000, and in July last £444,000, while during the seven months January-July, 1916, the value of imports from the United Kingdom was £2,171,000, as compared with £1,392,000 and £2,825,000 in the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914.

H. M. Vice Consul at Osaka (Mr. O. Whit) writes that the greatest obstacle to British trade has, of course, been the difficulty under which British manufacturers have laboured of being unable to accept orders for delivery at definite dates. Had British firms been able to accept the opportunities that have been offered, a large amount of business could have been transacted. These opportunities, however, were in respect of iron, steel, machinery, and chemicals, the very articles of which supplies are limited, and Japanese manufacturers have benefited as a result of British firms being unable to supply.

Place of the Cinema.

suspected that the same spirit, with modifications due to circumstances, ran through the whole nation. We wanted a better husbanding of our vital powers.

In elementary schools we required, above all, smaller classes and teachers with real culture behind them.

The bursary system was not the best method of selection. In the upper classes there was need of more work and less play, and in secondary schools some large differentiation in teaching was needed, more or less such as they had in Germany, so that both the scientific and humanistic needs of the country could be supplied. We needed further development of medical inspection and care for health, and more supervision and help for boys and girls, after leaving school, partly by continuation classes and partly by clubs.

It was very difficult to form a fair judgment about the moral condition of one's own country, but he gave for what it was worth his personal experience. He had been during the war in several foreign countries and naturally came across neutral criticism. Some 20 years ago the British Press was without its rival in the world for its good tone and truthfulness as well as for organization. That was no longer so, and a conversation he had had with Swedes on this subject gave material for thought.

Part of the evil, no doubt, was due to our excessive party spirit, and part to the concentration of a great many newspapers in a very few—and those not very scrupulous—hands; a similar phenomenon was seen in the Hearst Press in America. But at the root of the evil lay something deeper and harder to deal with. The newspaper helped gossip, but gossip also helped newspapers. They could not exist without the support of a rather low-minded, rather vulgar, and terribly ill-educated public. The stories spread and believed made one wonder whether the old British spirit of common sense and honour and mutual confidence had not been infected with the sort of nerve hysteria which one associated with a South American Republic in revolution. It was as a nation we were ultimately at fault.

We were now improving, or were before war broke out. Even in our public schools and against the difficulty of religious differences we had made much progress since the Bill of 1902. Neither Government nor nation had stood still, and the best work had been in older, deeply-rooted schools.

It had been charged against our national system that we spent too much time on classics and literature and that we were beaten by German concentration on science. The charge was the reverse of the truth. Secondary education in Germany was far more classical than ours; they had far more of compunction Greek and Latin. Just before the war, out of 400,000 boys receiving secondary education in Germany, 240,000 were at schools where Latin was compulsory and 170,000 were at schools where o. compulsion covered both Greek and Latin. It was not true that the purely modern German schools gave more time to science than did our secondary schools.

Our main fault was that we taught not by standard of intellectual capacity, but by distinction of class, upper class boys in our public schools and universities being over-dosed with classics and literature and often compelled to learn Greek whether intellectually fitted for it or not; while boys in the middle and lower classes were almost absolutely debarred from the possibility of studying the classics at all. The two evils could be cured by the same remedy—allowing the youth of all classes the education for which they were intellectually suited.

The charge against us of neglect of modern languages was rather disgracefully true. Many Englishmen were actually ashamed of speaking a foreign language. No doubt many could read French and perhaps many could read German, but few would speak either. The ignorance was partly due to knowledge of our own language being widely spread, and to the fact that our vast literature satisfied literary curiosity. German and French girls and boys worked a good deal harder than ours and demanded less pleasure and amusement. Our standards of comfort, pleasure, and expenditure—at any rate among the richer classes—were probably the highest known in the history of the world. It was not, as a rule, vicious pleasure and, in itself, was to a large extent healthy and innocent, but it occupied too large a space in life. She looked forward to the use of the cinema as a great force for the spread of knowledge and education. A censorship was necessary, and she had been assured by Mr. T. P. O'Connor that every endeavour would be made to keep up a high standard and prohibit

WAR SURGEON'S SKILL.

Age, and Youth in the Advanced Hospital.

While in many departments the war has revealed the fact that youth possesses great advantages over age, even over middle age, the question of the merits of the young surgeon as against those of the older surgeon does not seem to have been settled.

An interesting discussion has been carried on recently in the French Medical Press on the subject, and on December 21 the *Press Médical* published a letter in which the case for experience and prolonged training is stated with great clearness. The letter answers a correspondent who declared that young surgeons ought to have the advanced positions while older surgeons should be kept at the base. "Our enemies," says the writer, "have their best doctors and their cleverest surgeons at 10 to 20 kilometres (6 to 12 miles) from the front. In selecting men for these formations they do not take age into consideration at all; all they consider is the object they mean to serve. They know that the future of war wounds is determined by the first surgical treatment they receive. The success of this first treatment depends on the shortness of the period of time which has elapsed since the wound was received."

This latter view is generally accepted, and in our own Army Medical Service one of the greatest problems is the rapid raising back of the wounded by the communication trenches, so that they may come to treatment at the earliest possible moment. The writer of the letter referred to proceeds:—

"We also hold that it is these first hours which decide the fate of the wounded man. And that is why it would be dangerous to place a doctor far behind on account of his age when his experience, his skill, and his knowledge alone ought to enter into the calculation. . . . The success of an operation does not only depend upon surgery; there is also the consideration of diagnostic ability, there is decision, and those qualities necessitate a long experience which young surgeons lack."

Undoubtedly the tendency now is to bring the surgeon of repute as near as possible to the fighting line. In this way lives are certainly being saved

the exhibition of objectionable and vulgar films.

Professor R. A. Gregory suggested that educational authorities might arrange with managers to show films at certain times to children from schools. There appeared to him no reason why in the future there should not be free cinema galleries as there were now free libraries.

Dr. Lyttelton said that he was sure these shows were the greatest possible influence in the wrong direction at the present time, and they really believe they played an important part in the acquisition of knowledge? With regard to historical plays, what could they know of Oliver Cromwell when they saw the shape of his nose? (Laughter.) The pictures showed could not be made profitable unless they produced silly pictures, and it was the silly things in the shows that were having the bad effect on the present generation. The shows and the audiences were indications of a spiritual disease in this country which we might or might not be powerful enough to combat.

Dr. Lyttelton, speaking on the teaching of eurhythmics in schools at a meeting of the Dalecarlia Society, said the subject must commend itself to anyone who had the smallest grasp of the close relation between mind and body. In England there was a native taste for and appreciation of music not exceeded by any nation in the world. It was wrong for anyone to speak of the "unmusical English." We had got into a way of neglecting our own native talent. When eurhythmics spread, as it must, a great stimulus would be given to musical knowledge and encouragement to musical taste.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

Banks s. \$710

Marine Insurances.

Cantons n. \$375

North Chinas n. t. 150

Unions sa. \$900

Yangtzes n. ex 73 \$255

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires n. \$185

H.K. Fires n. \$367

SHIPPING.

Douglas s. \$109

Steamboats d. \$19

Indos (Def.) s. \$125

Indos (Pref.) n. \$413

Shells n. 106/-

Ferries d. \$33

REFINERIES.

Sugars b. \$110

Malabons n. \$33

MINING.

Kailans n. 36/-

Langkats s. 119/-

Raubs s. \$2.40

Tronchos n. 30/-

Urals n. 18/-

DOCKS, WHARVES,
GODOWNS, & C.

H.K. Wharves s. \$83

Kowloon Docks n. \$126

Shai Docks n. t. 82

LANDS, HOTELS
AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. \$93

H.K. Hotels s. \$107

Land Invest. n. \$91

Hiphrys Est. b. \$6.50

Kloon Lands n. \$33

Shai Lands n. t. 86

West Points s. \$73

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. t. 145

Kung Yiks s. t. 121

Shai Cottons b. t. 118

Yangtszeos s. t. 51

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos b. \$8

China Light & P. b. \$1.65

Providents s. \$8.90

Dairy Farms n. \$24

Green Islands n. \$11.90

H.K. Electrics b. \$49

H.K. Ice Co. n. \$160

Ropes s. \$32

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Levelss. \$7.30

Trams, Peak, old n. \$9.80

Trams, Peak, new n. \$1

Laundries n. \$31

Watersons b. \$15.50

Watson's b. \$62

Wm. Powells n. \$6

Morning Posts n. \$29

**CORRECTED TO NOON THURSDAY
MARCH 1, 1917.**

**BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers,
Princes Building.**

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 2/4

Demand 2/4 1/16

30 d/a. 2/4 1/6

60 d/s. 2/4 1/6

4 m/s. 2/4 1/16

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 9934

T/T Japan 10834

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francis-
co & New York 5514

T/T Java 134/4

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T Francs 3.23/4

Demand, Paris 3.24

Demand, New York 5514

T/T Bombay —

Demand, Bombay Nom.

T/T Calcutta —

Demand, Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Manila 111

Demand, Singapore 9934

On Haiphong 234/4 prem.

On Saigon 212/2 prem.

On Bangkok 66

Sovereign 8.50 Nom.

NOTICES.

A HUMIDOR FREE

FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY.

To introduce

"AMULET"
SMOKING MIXTURE

TO A WIDER CIRCLE OF SMOKERS, WE HAVE DECIDED
TO OFFER 6 OZS. OF THIS SPLENDID TOBACCO PACKED
IN A HIGHLY SERVICEABLE GLASS HUMIDOR FOR \$2.50
WHICH IS THE PRICE OF 8 OZS. OF THIS TOBACCO ALONE.

As the number of these Humidors is limited, you should
SECURE ONE AT ONCE.
IT WILL KEEP YOUR TOBACCO FRESH DURING
DAMP WEATHER.

Obtainable From:-

Messrs HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.
A. S. WATSON & CO.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
GREAECO EGYPTIAN CIGAR STORE.
ANGLO EGYPTIAN CIGAR STORE.
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MANUFACTURED BY
WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LTD.
LONDON.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races.

A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families, Tickets for which are sent out with the Members' Tickets.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission.

Special accommodation will be reserved as in recent years for Chinese Ladies and their Female attendants in the Stand erected on the plot of ground next to the Lusitano Club Stand.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 23rd February 1917.

NOTICE.

A PROPOS of the above. Members are hereby notified that although Membership of the JOCKEY CLUB entitles them to free admission to the Enclosure and Stands during the Race Meeting an opportunity is given to them to make a special contribution to the War Charities by also purchasing an admission Ticket at the Gate. A Book will be in care of the Gate Keeper in which Members are asked to record any such purchases.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1917.

HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Year ending 31st December 1916, at the rate of Two Pounds three shillings Sterling together with a Bonus of Ten shillings Sterling per share, is payable on and after MONDAY the 26th day of February. Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

BY ORDER of the COURT of DIRECTORS,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 24th February, 1917.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1917.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY
(OFF-DAY).

FEBRUARY 26TH, 27TH, 28TH
AND 3RD MARCH.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., or at the Gate. Price \$10 for the Meeting (excluding the Off-Day), or \$6 per day. Tickets for the Off-Day, \$3.

No one admitted without a ticket, to be shown to the Tickler Inspector at the Gate.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 28th February, 1917.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PASSES for Servants will be issued on application to the Undersigned on SATURDAY, the 24th instant.

No Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersigned. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them and the holder thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1917.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the Undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers,
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

IMPRESS ON YOUR MIND

THAT IN

"PRIMO" BEER

there is a food value as well as beverage enjoyment, for three reasons:-

1.—Primo beer is beer that is always uniform in quality; never varies.

2.—It is a product of the most carefully selected and highest ingredients harmoniously used, the result of many years' experience.

3.—The hops have a nerve-soothing value. The malt not only has food value, but is, of all foods, one of the most quickly and easily turned by digestion into nourishment. Obtainable from all Wine Merchants.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
16, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that these examinations will commence on MONDAY July 9th, 1917.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before April 2nd, 1917.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the REGISTRAR, THE UNIVERSITY, HONGKONG.

The entry forms, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before May 2nd, 1917.

The following Scholarships and Prizes will be awarded on the result of the Matriculation Examination, provided that candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves.

(a) Two King Edward V.I Scholarships of £40 a year each for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for these scholarships must be under the age of 21 on July 1st and must before the first day of the examination, submit to the Registrar proof that he is a British subject.

(b) One President's Scholarship of four hundred dollars (Peking Currency) for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for this Scholarship must be under the age of 21 years on July 1st and must before the first day of the examination, submit to the Registrar proof that he is the son of Chinese parents; that he was not born in any British Possession or Protectorate; that he has not adopted any foreign nationality; and that he is not eligible to compete for a King Edward VII Scholarship.

(c) Two Chinese General Chamber of Commerce Scholarships of 300 dollars a year each, for 4 years, tenable in the Faculty of Engineering. These scholarships will be awarded to poor students who would otherwise be unable to enter the University.

(d) Five cash prizes of \$100 each (Hongkong Currency).

Candidates who secure King Edward VII or President's Scholarships or cash prizes must enter the University on the day on which the University session opens and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The examinations will be conducted according to the "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination, 1917."

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undeclared articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactured articles of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mail will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILED OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.

Shatauk, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santa and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., Registration 5 p.m., Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Sanmei.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamchun.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sunday, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kaukone.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Lauau.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

H.K. Observatory, March 1, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Mar. 1, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation. The Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, a blue sky, a defaced cloud, a drizzling rain, fog, a gloomy, hazy light, lightning, a overcast, a passing shower, a squally, a rain, a snow, a thunder, a visibility, a dew wet.

6 Wind Force, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

7 Rain, 0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.04, 0.05, 0.06, 0.07, 0.08, 0.09, 0.10, 0.11, 0.12, 0.13, 0.14, 0.15, 0.16, 0.17, 0.18, 0.19, 0.20, 0.21, 0.22, 0.23, 0.24, 0.25, 0.26, 0.27, 0.28, 0.29, 0.30, 0.31, 0.32, 0.33, 0.34, 0.35, 0.36, 0.37, 0.38, 0.39, 0.40, 0.41, 0.42, 0.43, 0.44, 0.45, 0.46, 0.47, 0.48, 0.49, 0.50, 0.51, 0.52, 0.53, 0.54, 0.55, 0.56, 0.57, 0.58, 0.59, 0.60, 0.61, 0.62, 0.63, 0.64, 0.65, 0.66, 0.67, 0.68, 0.69, 0.70, 0.71, 0.72, 0.73, 0.74, 0.75, 0.76, 0.77, 0.78, 0.79, 0.80, 0.81, 0.82, 0.83, 0.84, 0.85, 0.86, 0.87, 0.88, 0.89, 0.90, 0.91, 0.92, 0.93, 0.94, 0.95, 0.96, 0.97, 0.98, 0.99, 1.00.

8 Wind Gust, 0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.04, 0.05, 0.06, 0.07, 0.08, 0.09, 0.10, 0.11, 0.12, 0.13, 0.14, 0.15, 0.16, 0.17, 0.18, 0.19, 0.20, 0.21, 0.22, 0.23, 0.24, 0.25, 0.26, 0.27, 0.28, 0.29, 0.30, 0.31, 0.32, 0.33, 0.34, 0.35, 0.36, 0.37, 0.38, 0.39, 0.40, 0.41, 0.42, 0.43, 0.44, 0.45, 0.46, 0.47, 0.48, 0.49, 0.50, 0.51, 0.52, 0.53, 0.54, 0.55, 0.56, 0.57, 0.58, 0.59, 0.60, 0.61, 0.62, 0.63, 0.64, 0.65, 0.66, 0.67, 0.68, 0.69, 0.70, 0.71, 0.72, 0.73, 0.74, 0.75, 0.76, 0.77, 0.78, 0.79, 0.80, 0.81, 0.82, 0.83, 0.84, 0.85, 0.86, 0.87, 0.88, 0.89, 0.90, 0.91, 0.92, 0.93, 0.94, 0.95, 0.96, 0.97, 0.98, 0.99, 1.00.

9 Wind Velocity, 0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.04, 0.05, 0.06, 0.07, 0.08, 0.09, 0.10, 0.11, 0.12, 0.13, 0.14, 0.15, 0.16, 0.17, 0.18, 0.19, 0.20, 0.21, 0.22, 0.23, 0.24, 0.25, 0.26, 0.27, 0.28, 0.29, 0.30, 0.31, 0.32, 0.33, 0.34, 0.35, 0.36, 0.37, 0.38, 0.39, 0.40, 0.41, 0.42, 0.43, 0.44, 0.45, 0.46, 0.47, 0.48, 0.49, 0.50, 0.51, 0.52, 0.53, 0.54, 0.55, 0.56, 0.57, 0.58,